WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1851.

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The fact is not to be disguised that the present high and complicated rates of postage on transient newspapers is a cause of general complaint with the public. It is equally true that many, whose motives we will not stop to question, have endeavored to create the belief that the Post Office Department, in its construction of the late Post Office law, is responsible for this; and those whose duty it is to see the law faithfully observed have come in for a large share of censure, not always unmixed with abuse, on this subject.

Now, let us see how far the truth will sustain this charge against the Department. The language of the law with reference to transient newspapers, &c. is as follows:

"And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, and every other description of printed matter which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, and which it may be lawful to transmit through the mail, of no greater weight than one ounce, for any distance not exceeding five hundred miles, one cent; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one cent; for any distance exceeding five hundred miles and not exceeding one thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding two thousand five hundred miles, treble those rates; for any distance exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, four times those rates; for any distance exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, four times those rates; for any distance exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, four times those rates; for any distance exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, four times those rates; for any distance exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, five times those rates."

The following is the table prepared and sent out by the Post Office Department in pursuance of the above provisions, viz:

When sent not over 500 miles Over 500 and not over 1,500. Over 1,500 and not over 2,500 Over 2,500 and not over 3,500 Over 3,500 miles	100	ditional rate must be charged.	Nors.—For each additional ounce, fractional part of an ounce, beyond the ten ounces embraced in this table, an ad-		
- 4 & 4 0	Cents.	Rate.	Weighing 1 ounce or under.		
4000	Cents.	Rate.	Over 1 ounce and not over 2 ounces.		
55000	Cents.	Rate.	Over 2 ounces and not over 3 ounces.		
8550×	Cents.	Rate.	Over 3 ounces and not over 4 ounces.		
88555	Cents.	Rate.	Over 4 ounces and no		
30 24 30	Cents.	Rate.	Over 5 ounces and not over 6 ounces.		
22 14 7 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	Cents.	Rate.	Over 6 ounces and not over 7 ounces.		
*2285	Cente.	Rate.	Over 7 ounces and not over 8 ounces.		
27 28 9	Cents.	Rate.	Over 8 ounces and not over 9 ounces.		
- 4849	C.	2	Over 9 ounces and not		

We leave it to the candor of the reader to decide the law. Will any one say it is not? It should, however, be observed that this table is applicable to transient newspapers, &c. only which are sent burg, which is on the upper or northern road. He expected from one place to another within the United States. including of course California and Oregon.

Here we might with entire confidence dismiss the subject; but this charge of illiberality against the Department induces us to go one step further. Taking the present law as it stands, any one fa-

miliar with it will perceive that the above rates apply to all transient newspapers, &c., as well to those sent to or received from foreign countries as to those circulated within the United States, excepting the cases where the postages " have been or shall be adjusted at different rates by postal treaty" or otherwise. But what is the fact !

At the time of its passage, we are informed there was but one treaty (that with the British Government) which offered any bar to the adoption of all the rates named in this law. Under that treaty the United States postage on a single newspaper, regardless both of size and weight, is two cents between the United States and Great Britain; and this sum has to be collected by our postmasters, whether the paper be sent from or received in the United States, because, in accordance with treaty stipulation, there is no account taken of printed matter, except what passes in transit through Great Britain or the United States to some place beyond. In like manner, the British office collects its own postage, which is also two cents on each newspaper sent or received. Where the news-

The British treaty affording the only exception therefore, how comes it that the high transient rates of the existing law are not chargeable with reference to all other foreign countries? How is it that, with the exception of the British North American Provinces and the States on the southwest coast of the Pacific, the United States postage on a single newspaper is but two cents, while it costs five, ten, or fifteen cents, and so on, according to weight, to send one to California ?

The answer is short and plain. It is this: the reduction to two cents has been made by an order of the Postmaster General, the authority for which is contained in the following clause of the present postage law, viz:

"And the Postmaster General, by and with the advice and concent of the President of the United States, shall be and he is bereby authorized to reduce or enlarge, from time to time, the rates of postage upon all letters and other mullable matter conveyed between the United States and any foreign country, for the purpose of making better postal arrangements with other Governments, or counteracting any adverse ments with other Governments, or counteracting any adverse measures affecting our postal intercourse with foreign coun-tries."

evidence that the Department is ready to render the law as little burdensome and as acceptable in its

country. The reductions of postage secured by it have been brought about by a general expression of the wishes of the people on the subject, mainly through the newspaper press; and the needed modifications will be effected in the same manner, seconded, as we have no doubt these efforts will be, by the Head of the Post Office Department.

VERMONT HABEAS CORPUS LAW .- The Windsor (Vt.) Journal states that the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of that State have made a written report in favor of the repeal of the obnoxious part of the habeas corpus act of the last session. The chairman of this committee is Mr. Davis, of Danville, who has been on the Supreme Bench of the State. Judge Davis the Journal says, is known as one of the ablest lawyers of the State, as well as one of the most clear-headed and candid of our public men. The report is spoken of as very able, and well worthy the source from whence it emanates. The Journal says that there is but little doubt that a majority of the members favor a repeal or modification.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. THOMAS I. KILBY, Surveyor of the Customs Suffolk, Virginia, vice Thomas W. G. Allen, de-

VIRGINIA ELECTION. We believe the following to be a correct list of the Representatives elected to Congress from the State of Virginia on Thursday last. They are po-litically divided as in the last Congress, viz. two Whigs and thirteen Democrats.

John S. Millson, Richard K. Meade, James F. Strother. Charles J. Faulkner. John Letcher, Thomas H. Averett, H. Edmundson. Thomas S. Bocock. Fayette McMullen. Paulus Powell, John S. Caskie, J. M. H. Beale, Thomas H. Bayly, Geo. W. Thompson. Alex. R. Holladay,

Major General Wool is at present on a visit at the seat of government, and has lodgings at Willard's Hotel.

Another Expedition to the Arctic Ocean .-The Aberdeen Journal learns that, in accordance with the opinions of the recent meeting of the Arctic officers at the Admiralty, it has been resolved to send a screw steamer to the Wellington Channel to prosecute the abandoned search for the missing ships Erebus and Terror, but that it will not be fitted out till the spring, the advanced season of the year rendering it improbable that any progress could be made up Lancaster Sound before winter. It is highly probable that Capt. Penny will be put in command of the expedition, and that the Lady Franklin and Sophia will again accompany him.

GEORGIA.-The following is very nearly the

Districts.	Gover	INOR.	CONGRESS.	
	Совв.	McDonald.	UNION.	Secession
I	4,268	3,986	4,011	4.29
II	8,213	7,050	8,107	6,98
III	6,114	6,123	5,853	6,01
IV	7,568	5,391	7,750	5,60
V	13,676	7,082	13,882	7.48
VI		3,037	6,937	2,81
VII	4,726	2,134	4,744	1,95
VIII		2,669	4,704	2,53
Total	56,261	37,472	55,988	37,66
Cobb's majori	y18,789	Union Cons		18,31

Mr. Cobb, it will be seen, carries every district but the third, which gives ten majority against him.

FROM WESTERN TEXAS.

A letter to the editors from San Antonio, of October 13th, says: " Maj. Exony, appointed to the Mexican Boundary n, arrived here a week ago, and has been very ousy preparing for his long journey. He leaves to-morrow morning with five wagons and twenty men; they will pro-bably reach El Paso in thirty-five days. Our train of twenty wagons, with supplies for the Commission, will also set out well armed. Col. John A. Rosens is at present holding a treaty with the Indians, about sixty miles from Fredericks when he left here to meet two thousand warriors or more, and it will doubtless be a very interesting affair. The probability is that nearly all the Indians between here and El Paso will be at the council, and we shall go through without difficulty. We hope to reach El Paso in forty-five days. The season has been unusually dry, and report gives a very bad account of grass and water upon the road, and we fear our animals will suffer very much before we get through."

THE FIRST SNOW-STORM OF THE SEASON. -The ground at Boston was covered with a white mantle on Monday morn ing, and the snow continued falling during nearly the whole forenoon. The country was white with snow. The weather was cold, with a strong wind blowing from the northwest.

THE UNITED STATES STEAM PROPELLER PRINCETON .-Yesterday was appointed for launching, at the Charlestown navy yard, the new United States steam propeller Princeton, now nearly completed. The Boston papers state that she is stoutly built, of extremely fine model, and is the sharpest vessel in the United States Navy, bidding fair to outstrip all others in speed. She supports the original carved head of the old Princeton, and some of the planking of the same ves-sel. Her frame is live oak throughout. She is said to be more thoroughly copper-fastened than any other ship of her size in the service. The engines of the old Princeton are to be improved, and used in the new vessel, with new boilers. The United States sloop of war Portsmouth has just been completely repaired at the same yard, and is ready to receive her officers. The frigate Cumberland is repairing.

MORE OF THE GALE ON THE LAKES.—The new stea Atlas, which has been running between Detroit and Ogdensburg, went ashore near Grand River, Canada, in the gale of paper passes in transit through the United Kingdom the postage to be collected here is four cents—
two United States and two foreign, (not British.)

Thursday night, and is a total wices, and so that a four fire Ogdensburg. There is a rumor of the loss of the propeller Indiana. The following are some particulars of the loss of the propeller Henry Clay. Thirty lives are re-Thursday night, and is a total wreck; she had a cargo of

"The propeller Henry Clay, Capt. George Callard, reported lost on Saturday, had on board thirty persons, including the crew, and one female passenger. At 12 o'clock on the night of the 23d, when off Long Point, and laying side up in the trough of the sea, the Captain lashed himself and the female to the jib-stay, and the crew all leahed the ported lost : to the ringsing. In twenty minutes after the boat went to pieces. The deck and cabin came off, and the hull turned bottom upward. The captain could not unlash in time, and went over with the hull. David Kiefe, wheelman, the only hand saved, jumped off the wreck, and got hold of the pilothouse deck with nine others, and held on till daylights when he found all but the first mate and second wheelman washed.

the found all but the first mate and second wheelman washed off. They afterwards secured a pele and a piece of carpet which they raised for a sail, and held on till eight o'clock, the wind and sea high, when the brig John Martin bore down and threw ropes to them. Kiefe caught one, and was dragged a quarter of a mile before he was got aboard the brig. His two companions could not catch the ropes, and nothing more was seen of either of them or the rait.

Capt. Callard was formerly an officer in the Texan navy, and the inventor of the signal fanterns now used for guishing vessels at sea."

The Hon. NATHANIEL W. Howell died at his ence in Canendaigus (N. Y.) on the 16th instant. He

and nearly completed his eighty-second year. Among the many public stations that he held at different Now, is there any appearance of illiberality in this? On the contrary, does it not present strong recter justly commanded the confidence and respect of all who

law as little burdensome and as acceptable in its operations as possible?

With a few comparatively trifling exceptions, the most important being in regard to transient news
of the sugar.

A GOOD MOVEMENT AT SYRACUSE. (N. YORK.) | to their reckless fury, and will yield to no part of the State

The citizens of Syracuse. New York, held a public meeting on Saturday last to give expression to their sentiments in relation to the recent riot and rescue of a fugitive slave from the officers of the law. The call for the meeting was couched in the following terms:

"The citizens of Syracuse and the county of Onondaga who are in favor of sustaining the Constitution and Laws of the country, and who are desirous of expressing their abhorrence and reprobation of the late infamous proceeding in this city, by which the laws have been violated, the Government,

city, by which the laws have been violated, the Government temporarily subverted, and disgrace fixed upon the town in which these lawless acts have been perpetrated, are requested to meet at the City Hall in Syracuse on Saturday, the 25th day of October instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

"The necessity for a meeting of this character has become apparent by reason of the fact that, by continued silence on the part of our citizens, an impression is being formed in other sections. The country that we either sympathize with the men who have been thus conspiring against the peace and good order of society, or that we entertain a feeling of indifference to these outrages.

ence to these outrages.

"It is well known that Syracuse has, for several year past, been the theatre in which convocations have been held where the most seditious and revolutionary doctrines have been avowed and promulgated, until an opinion has been created that the great body of its citizens countenance such sentiments. To counteract these is jurious impressions and vindicate the cartier of our city are the sole objects of the processed exchange.

The above call was signed by some eight hundred of the citizens of Syracuse, including the most influential men of both the leading political parties, and the meeting which ensued is described to have been one of the largest ever held in that city. We copy below its proceedings, as reported in the Syracuse "Star" of Monday, by which it will be seen that the deliberately-expressed opinion of the masses of the people nobly vindicates them from the obloquy which is attached to the late disgraceful acts of a band of fanatics.

PROM THE SYPACHER STAR OF MONDAY.

Pursuant to a call signed by eight hundred citizens of Syracuse and the county of Onondaga, a meeting was held in the City Hall of this city, at 2 P. M. on Saturday, October 25th, to express a proper condemnation of the late infamous outrage perpetrated by an armed mob on the 1st October.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. H.
BALDWIN, on whose motion the following officers

were appointed: President-M. D. BURNET. Vice Presidents-B. Davis Noxon, Johnson Hall, Phare Gould, M. W. Bennett, Jas. Lynch, Joseph C. Spencer, Harvey Loomis, John G. Forbes, Thos. Spencer, Rufus Stanton, Otis Bigelow, Elijah Rhoades, Dorastus Kellogg, and E. L. Phillips. Secretaries-Wine low M. Watson, Cornelius L. Alvord, Stephen D. Dillaye, Benj. L. Higgins, and Elisha C. Adams.

The Chairman appointed the following Commit-tee on an Address and Resolutions:

George F. Comstock, W. M. Watson, S. D. Dillaye, H. Baldwin, Thos. D. Davis, and John F. Wyman. The Hon. HARVEY BALDWIN then addressed

meeting in an eloquent and patriotic speech.
The Hon. Jas. Brooks, M. C. from New York, being loudly called for, rose and addressed the meeting in a sound, eloquent, and impressive speech. The following address was then read by Mr. Dillaye and unanimously adopted:

ADDRESS. FELLOW-CITIZENS : Called to give expression to the pubsentiment of the citizens of Syracuse favorable to the Laws and Constitution of our country, in opposition to the recklessness of zealots, who denounce the patriots of the Re olution, and take up arms in defiance of the laws, we avail ourselves of this occasion to proclaim our reasons for the principles we assume and the Government we defend.

The great truths which gave birth to our Constitution, scaled it with the blood of patriots, united and cemented our Government in a democracy of common faith by compromises of individual opinions for the public welfare, and by a union of political States for the protection and preservation of civil liberty. A fraternity of rights, founded upon the principle of universal suffrage, comested us in a brotherhood of interest in all the noblest elements of national equality. Animated by the genius of Washington, and inspired by the philosofounding a Republic of Laws, governed by the principles of a Constitution which has commanded the veneration of the world. That Constitution has been assailed in our midst, and we are called upon to decide whether we will support it as a charter of liberty, or denounce it as a testament of wrongs. The phrenzy of zealots and the madness of fanatics have raised the axe to strike at the root of its power, and, othing resistance with the anarchy of mobs, have attempted to annihilate its provisions by the tyranny of sectional opinion. We believe that when despotism rules, and justice is given up to the horrid right of assassination, and society to

the daggers of fanatics, silence becomes a crime, and active resistance a duty. In the United States the civil power acts upon society brough the medium of laws, which, by the delegated powers of the people, have been dictated for the common good : and whoever arms himself against such laws, be he layman or priest, saint or sinner, and refuses to swait the progress of erate opinion to correct them if they are wrong, shieldng himself behind that sophism of self-opinionated demagogues which says I am right and you are wrong, agains ongressional majorities, Senatorial decrees, Preside

ctions, and Judicial approval, is a tyrant of opinion and a lefamer of republican liberty. Such men, or a body of such men, denying the right of majorities to govern, are the fit orch-bearers at the cry of civil war, and the self-elected leaders to organize the desolating anarchy of mobs-because the insult all authority, attack all institutions, despise all restraint, conceal the grossest violence under the mantle of zeal, and ambition under the name of apostleship.

Upon these self-evident propositions, every where admitted n civilized society, we condemn the late mobs in this city, in which armed force took the place of law and mob violence assumed the prerogative of the Constitution. We condemn it a precedent; we condemn it as a principle; we condemn it as an outrage where violence held the scale of justice and constitution haters desecrated the organic laws of the

But it is asked by what authority you hinder or prevent oan from performing an act when his conscience tells him it is right? or how you pronounce that act criminal which con-science dictates as according with religious duty? We answer, conscience is as changeable as the chameleon, and religious duty has as many interpretations as there are minds hat think ; that, if society were to yield to such dogmas, civil liberty would be at an end, punishment for crime would be im-possible, and the murderer would murder as an act of conscience. The incendiary would burn the temples of God on earth as matter of religious duty, and social order would no longer exist. Brutus, when plunging his dagger into the heart of Casar; Jaques Clement, when he assassinated Henry the Third; and Henry the Second, when he caused the murder of Thomas à Beckett, were ready with the plea of conscien as justification, but they were none the less murderers. The mob which overthrew Lovejoy, as well as that which took from Cassius M. Clay his press, were justified on the plea of conscience; and yet a million of human voices proclaimed the outrages a desceration of the most sacred principles of hu-man liberty.

Fanatics have their horrible hallucinations and dreadful con rictions; but mob violence is the beight of their insanity. Syracuse has been the theatre of their propagators. It has been here that Garrison and Wendell Phillips have hurled the anathemas of their madness against Washington and his as phrenzy nor been res, ensible for the licentious insolence of their principles. It is true they have known of their defams tions and of the flagitious infamy of their fanatic zeal, but they now and for all time disclaim any affinity in doctrine or tion haters. They proclaim themselves in open onne

or Union in veneration for the inheritance of liberty bequeat ed to us by the deathless patriotism of our forefathers, and

cured to us by the wisdom of a Constitution which has elevated us to the apex of national honor and civil liberty. Mr. Comprock, from the Committee on Resoluti ported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas a rigid observance of the Constitution and th Whereas a rigid observance of the Constitution and the laws, and a prompt and vigorous repression of all attempts at their violation, have ever been justly regarded as essential to the maintenance of civil liberty: and whereas on the 1st October instant a law of the United States, enacted in strict conformity with a requirement of the Constitution, and subsequently affirmed by the proper judicial tribunals, was deliberately violated by a mob assembled for that purpose in this city, the officers of the United States Government assembled city, the officers of the United States Government assaulted and maimed, and their prisoner rescued by violence from their custody, whereby the power of the Federal Government was set at defiance, the sanctive of set at defiance, the sanctity of a court of justice invaded by armed rioters, and the peace and order of the city temporari-

ly subverted: Therefore—

Be it resolved, That we, citizens of Syracuse and the county of Ocondags, deeply regret the commission of the aforesaid outrage upon the law, and would express our unqualified abhorrence of the infamous transaction.

Resolved, That, while we unreservedly condemn the conduct of those who actually participated in the riot of the 1 of October, we repel the accusation that any large number of the citizens of Onondaga were engaged in that disgraceful. ffair. Resolved, That we will steadfastly adhere to the obliga

tions imposed upon all the citizens of the United States of America by ther adoption of the Constitution; that we will yield obedience o all laws constitutionally enacted, and faithfully abide by the decisions of all legally constituted judicial

tribunals.

Resolved, That we regard with extreme abhorrence the counsels of those misguided, infatuated, and seditious persons who have repeatedly within the past year, in their convocations in this city and elsewhere in this section of the State, primulgated the most rebellious and treasonable doctrines—tasphemous, in many cases, both in language and sentimes—in their tendency promotive of hostility to the Constitution and the laws—subversive of the Union, and destructive of the glorious heritage of a free Government which our fathers bequeathed, as they hoped, to the American people for a possession forever and ever.

Resolved, That the recent resistance to the law in this city is the natural consequence of the teachings of these preachers

is the natural consequence of the teachings of these preach of sedition; that they should therefore be held morally spoasible as accessories before the act, and in consequence of such participation as morally guilty of a violation of the law, and, as such, deserving of the severe reprobation of all

The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for Constitution and the Laws.

THE TREATY WITH THE PRAIRIE INDIANS.

Col. MITCHELL and Major FITZPATRICK, the Con missioners, accompanied by several private gentlemen and fifteen Indians from the Western Plains who are on their way to this city, arrived at St. Louis on the 21st instant.

The Treaty was concluded and signed by the Commissioners and Indians on the 17th September. It guaranties to the latter the payment of \$50,000 annually, in money or goods, for fifty vears, upon their faithful compliance during that time with the terms of the treaty. The Indians are required to abstain from hostile depredations upon the whites, whether emigrants or otherwise, and to pay due regard to the advice and requirements of the United States erintendent of Indian Affairs.

There were between six and seven thousand Indians in the council, representing the following tribes, viz. Cheyennes, Sioux, Ampahoes, Crows, Snakes, Assinibolnes, Grosventres, Arickeras, and Mandans. The council was in session twelve days, and about sixty thousand dollars worth of goods were distributed among the Indians before it was dissolved.

The Delegation which is on its way to this city consists of three Cheyennes, three Arapahoes, four Sioux, one Assiniboine, and two Ottoes, each with their squaws. They have with them two interpreters. There was a Crow brave in the delegation who came as far as Brunswick, when, whilst the boat lay up during the night, he suddenly left, without notice to any one, and no trace could be obtained of him. The supposition entertained was, that he had become home-sick or tired, and would attempt to return to his nation.

With the exception of one of the Arapahoes, none of these dians had before seen the white settlements, and cons ently their journey (as we learn from the St. Louis Re-blican, whose Editor was one of Col. Mitchell's party) has en one of great wonder, and in some cases of alarm and Except what they had seen at Fort Laramie and Fort their greatest astonishment was in seeing a steamboat, and their fears were excessive upon going upon it. They called it the fire-horse, and it was a considerable time before they could reconcile themselves to "the noise and confusion blowing off steam, the steam whistle, ringing the bell, &c. At first the motion of the boat made some of them sick; but they are among the most intelligent of their respective tribes, and in time became reconciled and quieted. They were highly delighted when they saw the "fire-horse's brother, (another steamboat,) with a papoose" (the yawl) hitched to his tail, ascending the river. Thus far, as soon as their apprehensions of danger had subsided, they became quite inquisitive, and highly delighted with every thing they met with. They were to remain a few days in St. Louis before coming

ATE AND IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The brig Braman, at Boston October 27, brings Buenos Ayres dates of the 6th September. The most intense excitement prevailed at Buenos Ayres as to the progress of the war. There is no doubt that Urquiza and the Brazilians have made a junction, and that the Buenos Ayrean General had lost 6,000 horses and the baggage and artillery of one division without the firing of a gun.

A letter says there is not much doubt that the Banda Orien

Oribe, driven to extremity probably by the large force op posed to him, had requested the French Admiral to receive on board his vessels the Argentine troops and convey them to Buenos Ayres. This was refused, and all the Oriental roops of Oribe's army have deserted, and even the Argentine roops refused to fight, saying that they had had enough of The French and English Admirals, after a conference, declared that they should not interfere, and it was feared that Buenos Ayres might be blockeded.

As the Brazilian Admiral Grenfell was going up the Parana river, one of his steamers, the Alphonso, was fired into from a small fort of Rosas's, and the rigging was so much cut up that he was obliged to put back to Montevideo. The "Buenos Ayrean Packet" is confident that, even if Oribe is efeated in his first encounter with the enemy, he will, finally defeat them. It says: " He is in his own territory, and with the sympathies of the native population. A war of ources, or the guerrilla warfare that crushed the power and undermined the prestige of Bonsparte himself in the Peninsular campaign, would be next to interminable, not to speak of the intact resources of this Republic, that are now husband ed with a provident economy, that they may strike a decisive blow when the fitting opportunity arrives.

In Buenos Ayres the news as received had caused frightful luctuations in paper money. Last year at this time ounces were quoted at 232; for the week ending September 6th they had been as high as 395, and closed at 390, with prospec

From the tone of the "Packet" it is judged that Rosas sattempting to foment a Republican rebellion in Brazil, which would require the return of the Brazilian troops. More Brazilian steamers and about 500 German recruits had arrived A letter dated Buenos Ayres, September 6, says : "There

s a perfect panic here to-day, and ounces have sold for 400

The Brazilians and Urquiza were carrying every thing before

them, and it was feared would invade Boenes Ayres." A late Paris letter says that the rat-catchers of the ci y of Paris have just held a meeting at the Hotel de Ville; their deliberations were presided over by the Inspector of Highways, who also exercises jurisdiction over the gutters and sewers. who saw exercises jurisdiction over the gutters and sewers. The object of the meeting was to take measures for the coming rat campaign. A million and a half of these vermin are supposed at this moment to be undermining Paris. It was decided that nicotine should be the poison used in their extermination. Last year 1,143,300 rats were killed, and their tails were deposited at the Hotel de Ville in proof of the fact. · WILL WOLLLWS THE CUBAN AFFAIR.

The London Times of the 14th instant has another article on the Cuban affair, suggested by the arrival of the Havana prisoners in Spain. Its tone is quite a contrast to that displayed in its former articles on the same subject. The following is an diers wounded in defence of the colony. The Heextract from the article:

"The first batch of Cuban sympathizers has arrived Spain, and on the other side of the Atlantic we observe with great satisfaction that the reviving wisdom of the America people on the subject of foreign expeditions has been oppor tunely encouraged by the highest expounders of the law The charge delivered to the Grand Jury at Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, by Judge CATRON, of the Supreme Court of the Union, contains as straightforward an exposition of American law, and as uncompromising a condemnation of the Cuban delinquents, as could have been produced b any authority in Europe. After reciting the provisions the act of 1818, which declared it a high misc any person within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States to enlist himself in any foreign service, or to prepar the means for any military expedition or enterprise again foreign States, the Judge applied himself, without fear or for vor, to the recent violations of the law, and instructed th Grand Jury to omit no effort in bringing the transgressors to

REVOLT IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

The New Orleans "True Delta" has the fol wing letter from Brownsville, on the American side of the Rio Grande, in relation to the insur rectionary movements on the Mexican side of tha

BROWNSVILLE, OCTOBER 15, 1851. ons, battles, and the usual concon ants of a frontier life. Some of them are entitled to credence, others are to be viewed with suspicion, and not a few are entirely without foundation, being entirely views of what men really wish would transpire. That a revolution is in progress on the Rio Grande, that a battle has been fought and won, is beyond a doubt ; but as to the motives, the future movements or destination of the liberating army, there is the most profound obscurity. Even in Camargo, the headquarters of Carvajal, it is not known if he will be satisfied with what he has gained on the frontier, and direct his operation against Monterey, or move dewn to Matamoros and gain possession of that city. The latter seems to be the most plausible plan, as the custom-house duties in a very few days would yield him a supply of funds sufficient to prosecute the war

Gen. Avalos, apprehensive of the success of the scheme of Carvajal in reducing the tariff on merchandise and breadtuffs, has lowered the duties in the port of Matamoros, and already within the last three days goods to a very large amount have been crossed over. By some men this is not consider ed quite fair on the part of the merchants towards Col. Carvajal, as he was entitled to these duties, having first ventured his life and fortune in the cause, for the express purpose establishing a liberal commercial scheme, and should have received the sanction of the men who are to be benefited by the success of his plan of government. It is strange how so patriotism will take wings when brought in competition with ommercial interests. Men for the sake of a few dollars would sink their own identity, and willingly see their national flag rampled under foot for the sake of a secure business trans

Gen. Avalos is entirely prepared, so he says, for the re eption of the rebels, and there is a probability of a severe bat e whenever they do meet. The plaza is well planted with artillery, and so arranged that they will command any approach of the assailants. The force of Carvajal does not exseed six hundred men, two hundred of whom are Texans, under the command of Col. Ford, late captain of a company rangers-all gallant and good soldiers. From these facts you cen form an estimate of the true state of affairs in the Sierra

HITINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

The Washington correspondent of the Journal Commerce says: "Private letters from London have been received he stating that Mr. R. J. Walken had received much ence nt there as to the important objects of his visit. He at the late session, made a grant of lands—about twenty seven hundred thousand acres—on which security, as well as

that of the State, he proposes to raise funds to pr "The State of Illinois furnishes a remarkable exemplifi "The State of Illinois furnishes a remarkable exemplification of the progress of this country towards wealth, population, prosperity, and power. It is in the recollection of all that her bonds were at one time selling in market for sixteen cents on a dollar. A new State constitution was adopted, which established the credit of the State, by providing that two mills on the taxable property of the State should be that two mills on the taxable property of the State should be annually levied and collected, and appropriated to the purpose of extinguishing the public debt. The State funds rose, and last year were at forty per cent., and since they have risen to seventy dollars in the hundred. Illinois will unquestionably become one of the most populous, as it is one of the most fertile, States in the Union."

FROM MEXICO.

A letter in the New York Express, bearing date Vera Cruz on the 9th instant, says:

Governor LETCHER, our Minister to Mexico, arrived at the Capital 5th instant, and speaks very flatteringly of his reception. The new Cabinet has not yet been formed, and it is mite uncertain when it will be. The resources of the present Sovernment are nearly exhausted, and the only channel for supply to come from is by asking Congress to permit the

nticipation of \$800,000 more of the American indemnity. The accounts of the revolution in the Northern Province and reached the Capital, and orders were at once issued to have 10,000 men march instanter and place themselves under command of Gen. Avalagos, who had gained some advantage over Canales, the Governor of Tamaulipas, who assumed the endership of the Revolutionists.

The revenue cutter Forward, Capt. Nones, sailed from ere on the 5:h instant, for Venezuela, via Havana.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 7th instant The Spanish frigate Guatemala landed at Vigo one hundred and sixteen prisoners of the band o Lopez: six others arrived in the corvette Venus, and four in the Isabella Catolica-in all, one hundred and twenty-six, sentenced to confinement in the Spanish presidios.

Kossuth and the French Government.-The Courrier des Etats Unis of New York contains a etter from Mr. F. GAILLARDET, the former editor of that journal, now resident in Paris, in which he says that the Minister of the Interior would have permitted Kossuth and his suite to land in France. on condition that they should take the route through Bourges, and not that through Lyons. Kossuth was unwilling to accept this condition, and this gave reason to suppose that he counted upon an enthusiastic reception by the democrats of Lyons and of Saone et Loire.

CUBA .- In the late foreign news we have a re port of a proposition having been made in the Ca-binet of Spain to sell Cuba to England for the sum of \$150,000,000. This report appears to have originated with the correspondent of a German paper, and is nowhere credited, so far as we observe, either in this country or in Europe.

QUARREL ABOUT A SILVER SPARE.-At the ceremony turning the first sod on the Toronto and Lake Huron Rail-road on Wednesday last, a quarrel arose about a trivial mat-ter, which finally resulted in blows and the dismissal of the ter, which finally resulted in blows and the dismissal of the Superintendent of the work. The ceremony of turning the sed was performed by the Countess of Elgin, and the instrument which was used by her was a silver spade, costing \$400, which Caperal, the manager, had made at his own expense. He claimed the right of personally presenting it to the Countess, but the Board of Directors disputed his right so to do. Blows followed words; Caperal refused to give up the scade; and the Directors revenued the meetves by dismissions. the spade; and the Directors revenged themselves by ing him from the management.—Boston Journal.

FROM SPAIN.

The Madrid papers come to us filled with notices of the effect produced in the Spanish capital by the termination of the Cuban invasion. A subscription has been opened there in favor of the Spanish solraldo of the 2d instant, in a long article, expresses the warmest gratitude to the British Minister, Lord Howden, for honoring the list with his name, and the handsome donation of five thousand reals. His lordship gave it in his character of a soldier who formerly served with the Spanish troops.

A royal decree of the 1st October ordains that the body of General ENNA, who was killed in Cuba. shall, at the public expense, be carried to Spain for interment in his native city; and that his widow. in addition to the pension to which she is entitled by rule as the relict of a captain-general, shall receive an annual pension of twenty thousand reals. A second decree confers upon her the ribbon of the Royal Order of Maria Louisa, free from all duties. By another decree a credit of five million reals is accorded as a supplement to the regular war budget for arming the coasts of the peninsula and the colonies, and the purchase of Paixhan guns. The Minister of Marine is instructed to purchase two more steamers of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty horse power, for Cuban service. An order of Queen Isabella, addressed to the Captain-General of Cuba, is also published in the Gazette, highly commending the troops, and thanking the inhabitants for their bravery and loyal conduct during the invasion. The names of such as shall be deemed most worthy are ordered to be sent to Spain, that the Queen may dispense suitable recompenses.

AUSTRIA AND THE SUBLIME PORTE.

The "Correspondent," the official paper in Vienna, holds the following language with respect to Turkey, in consequence of her release of Kossuth: "Our whole relations to the Porte are changed hereby. Henceforth we have nothing but our own advantages to consult, and this must for the future be our only guide in treating with the Porte. We do not utter menace, but we shall be forced to act from time to time on behalf of Austrian interests, regardless of the Porte, even should it appear that the state interests of the two countries are diametrically opposed. rest, regardless of the Porte, even should it sppear that the state interests of the two countries are diametrically opposed. For to that state no treaties bind us longer. Its existence only concerns us so far as it coincides with our policy, and with our efforts to preserve peace. The Austrian Envoy has made the Porte answerable for all the consequences which this breach of treaty may have for Austria. The conduct of the exiles themselves, and that of their foreign protectors, is likely to it fluence in no slight degree the tone to be adopted by Austria toward the Porte."

GREAT UNION MEETING IN MISSISSIPPI.-The great Union mass meeting at Jackson (Miss.) on the 9th and 10th instant was characterized by a degree of enthusiasm and harmony that augurs well for the result of the pending election in that State. The barbecue on the 9th was given in a grove adjoining the city. Judge SHARKEY, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was called upon to preside. The principal speaker was Senator Foors, whose reception was one of the nost gratifying nature. He was followed by Judge A. F. HOPKINS, of Alabama; J. SHAW YERGER, of Washington county; Gen. P. B. STARKEY, of Bolivar county; Capt. D. R. RUSSELL, of Carroll county; Mr. LUCKETT, of Madison county; Mr. E. R. BUCKNER, of Scott county; M. W. BROOKE, of Lexington, and Gen. W. R. MILES, of Jack-

on. Shortly before the adjournment the news of the result f the Georgia election was received. "The effect of this telligence," says the True Delte, "was electrical; shout of joy succeeded shout for several minutes; the gentler sex participated in the universal jubilation; and the glorious result triumphant to the Union party beyond the most sanguine expectation, was the theme of conversation long after the assemblage was dispersed." The speakers on the second day were Judge S. S. Boxn, of Natches; Gen. J. D. FREE-MAN, Judge SHARKEY, Gen. W. CLARKE, Col. J. N. Davis, and G. M. HILLIAM, of the Natchez Courier

THE STORM AT PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND .- A COMmittee of Fishermen sent to Prince Edward's Island to look are lost and on shore, and that about one hundred and fifty lives are lost, of whom the names of ninety-seven have been secertained. The Charlotte Town Advertiser of the 15th gives some further accounts of disasters to American fishing vessels, and says that a large barque from Europe, in ballast, bound to Richibucto, is on shore at Sable Head, north side of the island, and that it is reported a number of vessels have been seen in the gulf riding at their anchors, swept of every thing, and all hands supposed to be dead. About fifty bodies have been driven ashore between Brackley's Point and Cayendish. The Prince Edward's Islander reports that a large vessel was driven ashore off North Cape, bottom up, and one hundred and eleven bodies taken out of her, but this report is

PENALTY FOR UNSAFE BUILDING .- There has lately been so much competition amongst the builders of New York as to induce some of them to take contracts at prices so ruinous as to prevent them from doing their work in a substantial manner, and consequently we hear every now and then of the falling down or condemnation of a building. The authorities have at length taken the matter in hand, and determined to prosecute the delinquents in such cases. The first case of prosecution we have heard of is that of Charles Kelsey, who has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$50, by way of reimbursing the county the expense of prosecution with the further judgment that the defendant render the building mentioned in the indictment secure and free from falling, or in default thereof that the same he pulled down. and that the necessary process issue for that purpose. It is to be hoped that this case will have a salutary influe

The ach evement of the magnetic union of France and Great Britain by the submarine-channel Electrical Telegraph—the stupendous cable of twenty-four miles in length—electrifies the Academy of Science in Paris as atrongly as it noves the whole Paris public. On the 22d ultimo, M. Arago stated that advan'age would be at once taken of it for a more exact determination of the difference in longitude of the Observatories of Paris and Greenwich. By means of the electrical telegraph in each port, a vessel about to sail may have the precise hour of the observatory of this capital. The communication now extends from London to Trie-te; it will, at no distant period, be complete throughout Europe in every

FAILURE OF MESSES. JACOB LITTLE & Co., OF NEW York.—We have seldom written a paragraph with more sincere regret than this, which announces the suspension of the great Banking House of Messrs. Jacob Little & Co. The senior partner, who has withstood all the figuracial storms of twenty years, and justly earned the title of the Money King of Wall street, has succumbed at last to the inexorable "force of Wall street, has succumbed at last to the inexorable "force of circumstances"—the unaccountable fluctuations of the stock market; and yesterday, for the first time in his life, he was compelled to decline receiving or delivering stocks bought and sold on time. The announcement produced a very great excitement in the street, and the "Bulls," as they are technically termed, had a holyday, though we do not believe one among them all was heartless enough not to regret the "cornering" of their great antagonist, the "Ursa Major" of Wall street. We are happy to learn that the commercial transactions of the house of Mesers. Little & Co., or, more strictly speaking, its banking operations, will not be interrupted, the speaking, its banking operations, will not be interrupted, the suspension being confined to stock transactions alone

THE MERRY TRAVELLER. One day as I journeyed alone o'er the plain, I met one who bore, on his shoulder and cane, A wallet that weighed him nigh down to the earth Yet he trudged on as gay as though freighted with

With burden so heavy, pray how can you sing, I exclaimed as we met; with the air of a king He replied, if it only were twice as much more. It was merrier borne; and he sang as before.

This world is a wearisome burden of eares, But cheerfulness cases the shoulder it bears; Contentment and love lighten every one's loss And level all hills in the traveller's road.